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GERMANY WARNS FRANCE.

CERTAIN EVIDENCE MUST NOT BE USED AGAINST CAPT. DREYFUS.

The Theft of Papers from the Beak of the Military Attache Bestared to Be a Gross Violation of Sacred Diplomatic Rights-They Must Be Returned and Not Used in Any Way Against Dreyfus on Pain of Severance of Diplomatic Relations -Ditemma of the French Covernment-Orave Crista Impending - The General Election in England Believed to Be Near at Hand - Rosebery Confers with His Ministers-The Woman-with-s-Past Discussion - Lady Brooke's Lost Cost-A Baring Rescue at Sen-Busraven Sues.

LONDON, Drc. 15.-A crisis in the public affairs of France soldom falls to present dramatic and picturesque features which make French polides of greater spectacular interest to allen salookers than the politics of any other country. The rapidly approaching climax in the fate of the present Government at Paris is by no means lacking in the mixture of the melodramatic and farcical elements. The weapons being employed in what has now become a desperate struggle are quite unknown to ordinary political warfare. Take, for instance, the Government cam-paign against the press, for that apparently is the real significance of the prosecutions of blackmailing editors. There has been for several months what seems an insane determination on the part of a large section of the sensational press to incite a warlike hatred of their neigh-bors, chiefly England, in the minds of the French people. The Government has been at its wits' endage to how to check this dangerous and incenflary spirit, which daily grew stronger and more defiant. The exposure of the blackmail scandals furnished an opportunity to discredit the entire press and greatly weaken its influence, of which authorities, under Ministerial direction were not slow to take full advantage. The charges against a large class of Paris journalists are true, and the Government's rigorous pursuit is fully justified, although its motive is not disinterested love of justice.

There would be, probably, an easy triumph of the Government over its Journalistic enemics if it were not for the startling and embarrassing dilemma of the Cabinet, only bints of which as yet have reached its critics. It grows out of the Dreyfus treason scandal, which still holds pubits resentment at a high pitch throughout France. The popular opinion has almost unani-mously condemned in advance the accused Captain of selling important military secrets to Germany, and it demands a public trial and the swiftest and severest punishment. This feeling largely due to certain indiscrest utterance by Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, about the e, and it is now well understood that the Cabinet is hopelessly divided into groups, headed by Mercier and Hanotaux, the Foreign Secretary. It has been reported that Germany has been

interfering in the case indirectly, and that she

has definitely protested against the public slamor over foreign military attachés in France. These rumors have been so positive that there have been two or three official denials, which have been technically true, but really misleading. The facts which lie back of Emperor William's recent conspicuous coldness toward France have not publicly transpired, but I have received from a high source in Paris this verion of an important interview which took place for Hanotaux and Company of the German Ambaseador, Emperor William's representalive informed the French Foreign Secretary that he was aware that the evidence against Capt. Dreyfus consisted of certain letters and documents which had been stolen from the desk of the military attaché of the German embassy in Paris. The papers had, therefore, been obtained by a gross violation of the most sacred diplomatic rights. Count Münster was instructed by his sovereign to demand their retars, and that no use be made of their contents in any manuer against the accused officer. The in:Imation was conveyed that failure to comply with this demand would be considered sufficient

There is, of course, no mistaking the signifiment in a most difficult dilemma. Unless the promission evidence is produced Dreyfus must go free, without even an excuse appearing for the charge of treason against him. Such a result would arouse a fury of public clamor which would be certain to overthrow the Cabinet, Gen. Mercier, knowing that a majority of the Cabi-net, and President Casimir-Périer also, desire his retirement, continues to use his influence to secure a public trial for Droyfus, and demands the presentation of all existing evidence of his guilt. Truly the last days of 1894 are likely to present some sensational incidents in public

tions is tween the two countries.

English political affairs expect the general elec-tion manifesto to be issued by the Government within a week. That a crisis of some sort in the affairs of the Government is imminent is quite certain. It is no longer denied that a certain section of the Cabinet favor an immediate appeal to the country. The whole question is being carefully considered to-day at an informal conference of the Ministers held under social au spices at the Northamptonshire estate of Lord Spencer, where Rosebery, Ripon, Harcourt, Arnold Morley, and other members of the Government are guests of the Naval Scorptary.

Reports of Harcourt's defection continue t Rosebery was interrupted several times during last night's speech by cries of "Where's Harcourt?" It is not publicly known here that Rosebery me private visit to Harcourt in the middle of the week, and spent the night discussing the situation with the doughty Chancellor. The impression is gaining ground that Rosebery is enxious to retire from the Premiership. More than one event of the first importance in British politics may take place in the next few days.

Several high-class weekly reviews have joined the Times in exhaustive discussion of the modern society drama, or what Laboushere describes as "realistic Magdalen playa." Beerbohm Troe's latest success, "John-a-Dreams," to the usual text employed; but the subject has been made widely comprehensive. Mr. Tree was at first somewhat resentful in resisting the attacks uphn his piece. In his latest letter, however, he admits, for the sake of the argument, that the woman with a past has been too frequently upon the stage of late, but, he affirms, Certain it is, however, that the best strongest dramatic work which this decade has produced has been that whose subject some of your correspondents have so severely repro-bated. The inference, I make bold to say, is obvious. It is the spoch, not the actor or the author, that is arraigned. The taste of the public is undoubtedly for discussion of such probems, as is evidenced not only on the stage, but in the lacture hall, in magazine articles, and in novels. The desirability of such a discussion is a matter of opinion. To go to the root of the whole matter, what is an immoral play? hold that an immoral play is which deals in a spirit of flippancy with those passions that are the very central fact of life; which makes a jest of virtue; which flatters vice; which panders to the lower instincts of our nature, and which clothes the nakedness of avil with transparent and alluring garments. I challenge any one to point to a single passage of Mr. Chambers's play which could be thus de-

the side of the objectors, saying:

woman with a past, and too many of her. If she had been confined to one play she would still have had an amount of elucidation altogether out of proportion to her importance. But she is forced upon our attention with such persistent aneldulty that people who do not want to hear about her find their opportunities of theatre-going seriously curtailed. She has been elevated into a cult. The leading doctrine of the new woman school, which contains a certain number of effeminate males, is that the one thing worth living and working for is free discussion of un-savory subjects by men and women. When a manager desires to have a little variety in the way of a play which does not turn upon adultery

he has to engage in a prolonged struggle with a playwright resentful of the excision of what

he thinks the finest thing in the piece."

A healthy sign of the influence of public opinion upon the wealthy classes was given this week. Some time ago the Countess of Warwick, better known, perhaps, as Lady Brooke, a dear friend of the Prince of Wales, lost, or there was stolen from her a magnificent sable cloak. The police description of the missing garment gave its value as £800. Several demoeratic newspapers of no particular influence made unkind comments upon the extravagance of a woman who spends so much money for one article of dress. Some even went into statistics as to the number of poor people who could be fed a week for £800. Time was when any countess or, for the matter of that, any woman in this country would have gloried in the mere cost of her garments, and would have been made happy by every newspaper recording it, but even aristocracy is sensitive to such matters now. The Countess of Warwick was quite shocked at the idea that anybody supposed that she squandered £800 upon herself, and caused

this paragraph to be inserted in the papers: "The cloak was a wedding present. I should have thought it wicked to have given so much for a single garment, when there is so much distress and misery prevalent."

The letter of disclaimer does her ladyship redit, and it is only just to state that since her husband succeeded to the earldom, she has set an example to her order by the way in which she has looked after the poorer tenantry on the extensive estates in Essex and elsewhere. The Earl of Warwick, like most landowers, has been hit hard by the general agricultural depression, but the majority of territorial magnates made the reduction in their previous bloated incomes an excuse for neglecting the poor altogether.

The invalids wintering at Ventnor, a sheltered

nook on the Isle of Wight, were thrown this week into a state of excitement much greater than was good for them by the landing of a crew of shipwrecked American sailors, who, as soon as they got ashore, fastened on the spectators and told them a glowing tale of the heroism of their rescuers. The men belonged to the Boston coasting schooner Wilhelmine, which was caught in a terrific gale and driven out to sea. The schooner sprang a leak, and the crew, knowing ssel was likely to sink any moment began to think of the folks at home and to pray. steamer was seen approaching, but the Wilselmine's men believed that rescue was impossible with such a sea running, and did not even indulge in the luxury of hope. The stranger was the German steamer Brilliant, and her officers and crew were made of the stoutest human fibre. They launched a lifeboat and rescued those unfortunate Americans with isummate bravery and devotion. The annals of the sea scarcely tell of a grander bit of work, Every one of those Germans carried his life in his hands, and knew it as no one but experi-enced sallors could know it. Over and over again they were forced back by the tremendous seas, and the manner in which they manœuvred their boat alongside the sinking schooner and got the men off was as fine a testimony to their skill as the actual undertaking was to their humanity and pluck. Some of those rough Bostonian sailormen shed tears of gratitude when they were at length put safely aboard the Brilliant. Even at Ventnor, and at Southampton, where they were taken at the American Consul's expense, their eyes moistened as they told of the Germans' bravery and of the liberal treatment they received on board the Brilliant. It is proposed to bring the Brilliant's service to the official notice of the United States Govern-

cers and crow. THE SUN reporter at Rome writes that it the fresh storm which has burst over his head in onsequence of the production by Glolitti of the long-hidden Banca Romana documents. The Opposition leaders are so certain that the Premier will be driven from public life and kept permanently out in the cold, that they are already making arrangements for the dissolution of Parliament and the general election which they are confident cannot long be delayed. Some people believe that Crispi will himself throw up the sponge and retire permanently, without waiting to be kicked out. Your correspondent's belief is that he will die fighting, and that he will pull down with him several public men whose reputation has so far been scarcely amirched by the mud storm that has been raging in Italy for a couple of years. If the general election should come soon, the chief gainers would be the Radicals. They are extraordinarily confident just now. Events are playing into their hands, and they have decided to nominate candidates in every one of the 508 electoral colleges. Yesterday the Radical committee in Rome telegraphed to all provincial committees

nition of the heroism and humanity of her offi-

these two words: "Be ready." The cruelest blow that threatens Crimal is the loss of that matrimonial alliance upon which he and his wife had set their hearts. In order to secure his daughter's marriage to young Prince Linguagiosas, Crispl, it is said, submitted to many humiliating conditions imposed by the proud aristocrats. There is no doubt that the recent religious marriage of Crispi and his wife was the result of the dowager Princess's insistence, and there is reason to believe that Crispi's new-born kindliness toward the Vatican is due to the same influence. Now, it is freely whispered in every salon in Rome that the same dowager has peremptorily broken off the match despite the tears of the young couple and the furious threats of vengeance by Crispi. The formal announcement of the cancellation of the

match is expected to-morrow. It has often been remarked, and even discussed by the press here, that for many years Patti was never invited to sing before the Queen. The commonly accepted reason was that the great prima donna had divorced her husband and married a second time, which, as all the world knows, is an almost unpardonable offence in the eyes of the old-fashioned lady who rules this eminently sinless nation. Whatever the cause of the estrangement, it has now been overcome, for Patti sang at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and was treated with the greatest kindness by the Queen. The diva took away more substantial proof of royal favor iff the shape of a photograph bearing her Majosty's autograph, and a diamond butterfly brooch and decoration of ex-quisite workmanship. Patti is very enthusiastio over this meeting, and says nobody can pay a compliment with such grace and tact as the Queen of England. One of the compliments paid Patti was that she looked younger than ever and sang as well as ever, which naturally gratified her, as artiste and as woman and goes far toward explaining her enthusiasm. Patti's husband has just taken a lease of some extensive shootings and fisheries in Pembrokeshire, and he is now looking about for a house in the district worthy to be the occasional residence of the queen of song.

London has resumed its worship of Yvette fi. Chambers's play which could be thus defor the first in summing up the subject, takes

The first, in summing up the subject, takes

The first, in summing up the subject, takes

The side of the objectors, saying:

The way have had a great deal too much of the

The first, the French chantouse, who took the
town by storm last winter. She has tearned

English since she was last here, and now her
triumph over the most blass of Londonsrs
is quite complete. Even Labouchese effers

At the deputies were bruised and the Indian was
mortally wounded. As soon as the chief was
warned that the deputies were bruised and the Indian was
mortally wounded. As soon as the chief was
warned that the deputies were bruised and the Indian was
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warned that the deputies were bruised and the Indian was
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warned that the deputies were after him, he and
two other Indians equipped themselves with refines. White has been a torror to all the settlers
around to the deputies were bruised and the Indian was
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to this gaunt and unlovely, but withal charming, young woman nearly a page of eulogy in which he finally declares her "certainly to be numbered among the greatest artists of our time." At present she arouses a furor of enthusiasm nightly by singing in a small, rather pathetic voice three simple songs

on the Empire Music Hall stage. A report for which some people in all civilized countries have been longing for fears, has at last come from-of all places in the world-Hungary. It is an agitation against after-dinner speechmaking. The Pesther Lloyd publishes in ac-simile an invitation to dinner which bears a note to the effect that guests are desired to use their influence toward abolishing all toasts. It appears, however, that such is the force of habit, one of the company got up in the middle of the repast to propose a toast, "To the genial idea of our Amphytrion."

H. McCalmont, who only a few weeks ago came into possession of his fortune of more than \$20,-000,000, has speedily taken rank as the sporting millionaire of England. In succession to Sir John Astley, he has just accepted the Presidency of the Sports Club. The trial of his magnificent steam yacht Giraida this week was a most interesting affair. She is, perhaps, the finest private craft affoat, and is probably faster than anything in her class, being of 1,500 tons displacement. She made more than twenty knots an hour. Her trials have provided some interesting data on the question of vibration. At a speed of seventeen knots per hour vibration is excessive, but below and above that speed vibration disanpears. This fact illustrates with something like precision the accepted theory that when the revolutions or vibrations of the engines synchronize with the natural vibrations of the vessel, agitation throughout the hull must be exceptional; but that as soon as the speed passes this synchronizing point the vibrations of the

screw and of the vessel neutralize each other.
"Royal sympathy but no assistance" is the suggestive heading given by some radical newspapers to a paragraph which has been going the rounds for the last day or two in connection with another effort to raise funds for some of the aged people who were ruined by Jabez Balfour's Liberator Society swindles. The Relief Committee thought an opportunity to subscribe ought to be given the members of the royal family, and nice letters were accordingly sent to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, and all the rest. The result is truly remarkable. Not one penny has been raised among the whole family. Sir Henry Ponsonby wrote that "her Majesty had seen the appeal, but had given him no orders on the subject.

The Prince of Wales's secretary was instructed to express his Royal Highness's regret that, on account of numerous calls upon him just now, he was unable to subscribe. The Duke of Con-naught's letter was almost stained with tears of sympathy "for those who had lost so much," but it contained no cash, or promise of it, and the same description applies to the other royal letters. All deplored the sad circumstances which made the appeal necessary, but offered no practical proof of the reality of their sorrow. Common people, mainly those of the class from which the bulk of the Liberator victims were million of dollars to the fund, but the need is still great, for the committee has remaining on its books 2,457 cases of deserving men and wonen who were utterly ruined by the monstrous

The rights and wrongs of the famous collision on the Clyde last summer, when the Satanita law courts next week. Lord Dunraven and Mr. A. B. Clarke, the Satanita's owner, are equally obstinate, and all well-meant efforts to bring about an amicable settlement or to refer the dispute to arbitration have entirely failed. There will be a big array of counsel on both sides, involving enormous expense, and the case s naturally exciting the greatest interest among yachting men.

Dickens collectors will have a great chance of spending money at the end of next month, when the late Edmund Yates's library will be sold at auction. Among numerous Dickens relics which will then be put up for competition is a writing desk in which is fixed a silver plate

Dickens and was used by him to the day of his study, which were ordered by his will to be dis-

In spite of the recent conviction of Jacques and Thomas for conspiracy in obtaining money from credulous Americans by means of the unclaimed estate dodge, the game is being tried again, this time in connection with the socalled Hyde estate. An agent recently came from America to prosecute the pretended claim. An official of the English High Court of Justice has notified the United States Embassythat there is not the slightest basis for this claim.

HOW THE NOBLE INDIAN DOES IT. He Buys Court and Jury Just as His White Brother Buys Protection.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Dawes Indian Commission was before the House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day, and ex-Senator Dawes entertained those present for over an hour with most interesting account of the condition existing among the five civilized tribes in Indian l'erritory. Mr. Dawes invited questions from all the members of the committee, and fully exclained everything not already understood by them in regard to the situation. He urged the necessity of a change in government, and favored, as has already been told in his report o the Secretary of the Interior, abolishment of tribal relations and the establishment of a Teritorial form of government. Many of the Creck Indians are immensely wealthy. Senator Dawes was the guest of one of these.

"Wny," said Mr. Dawes, "he owns the United States Court House and rents it to this Govern-States Court House and rents it to this Government; he owns the house the Judge lives in, and rents it to him; he himself lives in a much finer house than I do; he owns a large stud of Kentucky thoroughbreds, and took me out driving behind as fine a pair of these animals as can be found in the country. During our drive I asked him what he thought about the colored people down there.

"Why,' said he, 'the colored people are pretty good people; one of them is our Supreme Judge, and he is a good, honest Judge, too. But I don't like him as well personally as I used to, because he didn't keep a contract with 'me once."

because he didn't seep about this breach of once."

"I crestioned him further about this breach of faith, and this was the story;

"The Judge agreed with me, said this wealthy Indian, 'in return for my induence in getting him on the bench, to give me one-haif of the rees. He did this until a case came along in which the fees were \$2,700, and then he went back on his contract."

"I thought you said he was honest?" I objected.

jected.

"'Oh, so he is,' was this noble Indian's reply;
but that's the way we do business down here."
Mr. Dawessiac told a story of a lawyer who had
a case in one of these Indian courts who received
a note from the Judge offering to decide the case
in his favor for \$400; also a note from the foreman of the jury, who offered to give him a
verdict for \$40. He had such a good case that
he paid no altention to the note. The other man
wan the case.

won the case.

Mr. Dawes said he could muitiply by the hour
Such instances as these which had come to his
knowledge while in the Territory, and believed
no better arguments were needed for the action
he and his fellow Commissioners had recommended on the bill creating the new Territory of Indianols.

Morially Wounded Joe White, Chief the Chippewas. RICE LAKE, Wis., Dec. 15 .- Deputy Game

Wardens H. C. Martin and S. I. Hicks tried yes-terday to arrest Joe White, the notorious chief of the Naveosh tribe of Chippewas, for the un-lawful killing of game. A fight ensued in which FOR MR. CARLISLE'S PLAN.

HIS MONEY BILL TO BE REPORTED FAFORABLY TO THE HOUSE.

This Was Decided Upon by the Committee on Banking and Currency by a Vote of 0 to 8-The Bill to Be Called Up on Toosday and Rushed Through by Friday,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.-The House Committee on Banking and Currency this afternoon, by vote of 9 to 8, agreed to report the Carlisle Currency bill favorably and without amendment. No action was taken binding the majority to support the measure in the House or to support any amendment that may be offered.

To-day's session of the Committee closed the hearings on the subject. Secretary Carlisic, Senator Teiler, and a number of others interested in financial matters, were present. Bankers representing views directly opposite occupied the attention of the committee. They were Mr. G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank of New York, and W. P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank of New York. Mr. St. John is in favor of bi-metallism, while Mr. Williams is against it.

Mr. Williams maintained that the present situation in currency matters was one requiring only firmness and common sense. The first problem in a clumsy and conglomerated financial system was the disposition to be made of the legal-tender notes. No financial system could be permanently successful without providing for the elimination of these notes from our fiscal system. Provision should be made at once for funding a part of them, say \$250,000 . 000, in amounts of perhaps fifty millions at a time, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He suggested the issue

United States bonds, bearing a rate interest not over 3 per cent., these bonds to be received as security for circulating notes of national banks on the basis of par for the bonds, the Government having a first lien also on the assets of the banks as additional security. These notes would be redeemable in New York city, and would furnish adequate elasticity to the currency when issued in sufficient volume, and, being readily convertible. the security would be ample. The tax on the circulation of national banks should be removed at once, and with a three per cent, bond at par and no tax on circulation, there would be sufficient inducement for national banks to take out circulating notes. He believed it would be wise to pass an act allowing the silver certificates to be redeemed in silver bullion at its market value, and the Sherman act notes might be also included. With these few changes in the law. he thought our financial system would be placed

Mr. St. John spoke in favor of silver and bimetallism. He urged that Congress restore our Hamilton-Jefferson coinage system, founded with the mint, maintained for eighty years without complaint, and withdrawn unobse ly at a time when neither gold nor silver was our current money. This, he said, would do away with the necessity for other financial legislation, and once such a law was passed and legislation, and once such a law was passed and approved there would be no reason for passing new banking laws. Bimetallism and not banking legislation was what the country needed. He read a bill providing for the coinage of silver on the same basis as gold to meet money stringencies. The measure provides for coin certificates based upon bonds deposited by banks in such quantities and of such qualities and at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury might determine. The country, he said, was now upon a gold basis. His scheme would be upon a silver basis, which, in two or three years, would place us on a bimetallic basis.

The committee went into secret session, in

us on a bimetallic basis.

The committee went into secret session, in which Mr. Brosius moved to extend the hearings. The motion was tabled by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting in the affirmative, After this action was taken the Republicans retired for thirty minutes to allow the Democrata to perfect any bill they might wish to have voted upon.

voted upon.

During the absence of the members of the minority it was decided to report the Carlisle bill without amendment. Several members of the majority gave notice that they wished to amend the bill, but it was agreed not to do this in committee. It was decided to report the bill to the House and allow the amendments to be offered to it when it comes up for consideration. No action was taken binding the majority to support the measure in the House or to support any amendment that may be offered.

amendment that may be offered.
When this agreement had been reached the Republicans were sent for. Soon after the full committee met a motion to report the Carlisle bill favorably and without amendment was made. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 9: nays, 8. On his motion Mesars, Johnson of Ohio and Ellis of Kentucky, Democrats, voted with the Republicans against the bill, the full vote being as follows:

as follows:
Yeas-Messrs, Sperry of Connecticut, Cox of Tennessee, Cobb of Missourt, Cobb of Aiabama, Culberson of Texas, Warner of New York, Black of Goorgia, Hall of Missourt, and Springer of Illinois.
Nays-Messrs, Elis of Kentucky, Johnson of Ohlo, Walker of Massachusetts, Brostus of Pennsylvania, Henderson of Illinois, Russell of Connecticut, Haushen of Wisconsin, and Johnson of Indiana,

The Republicans desired to offer amendments to the bill, but as it was not read by sections, there was no opportunity to do so. Whatever amendments the Republican members of the committee may decide to offer will be presented in the House.

amendments the Republican members of the committee may decide to offer will be presented in the House.

After it was decided to report the bill an effort was pusde to agree upon a day on which it shail be called up in the House, and the time to be allowed for its discussion. The majority proposed to call the measure up Tuesday next, and to devote that day and Wednesday to its consideration under the general debate rule. Thursday and Friday up to 3 o'clock under the five-minute rule, and a vote to be taken at 3 o'clock on Friday.

This proposition was bitterly opposed by the Republicans, and amendments were offered to extend the time of debate. A motion to limit debate to ten days was defeated, as was a compromise motion, coming from a Lemocrat, to allow seven days. All attempts to reach an agreement falied, and after a session of over two hours the committee adjourned with the matter of limiting debate still unsottled.

Before adjournment Chairman Springer gave notice that he would call the bill up on Tuesday next and ask the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule for its consideration, giving the time suggested by the majority of the committee. The order will include 11 o'clock meetings and night assistons of the House.

ALL THE WAY FROM TEXAS.

Charles N. Roberts of Browning, Tex., arrived in Newark last night with his wife and five hildren, the eldest of whom is 18 years old, Roberts was in search of his brother, William s. Roberts, who lived in Newark. He failed to find him, and went to Police Headquarters, whe the whole family was provided with beds and

He said they started to walk to Newark from Texas three months and a half ago, carrying

Texas three months and a half ago, carrying bed clothing and extra garments, and having \$65 in money.

They walked 285 miles through Kentucky and Indiana, but they found friends everywhere and did not sleep in the open air once. At Henderson, Ky., the children were all sick with grip, but that was the only break in the journey. They got lifts at frequent intervals in wagons and on trains, and reached Newark in excellent health. On their arrival in Newark his wife had just one cent left of the amount with which they started.

They had been able to learn nothing of William B. Roberts, and had been sent to Police Headquarters by Policeman Loftus, who met them on the street.

A Hose Cart Braws to a Fire by an Elec-tric Car.

stance where a fire apparatus has been taken to a fire by electric power occurred here to-day. At 10 this morning Box 64 rung in an alarm. The companies with and without horses started up Broadway. One of those without horses was up Broadway. One of those without horses was the "crab" of Washington Steamer, No. 4. a four-wheeled cart leaded with hose. As the "crab" was passing the power station of the Newburgh Electric Hallway Superintendent Thair suggested to the firemen tugging through the mud to take an electric tow. A passing carpulled up, the almost exhausted man tumbled into it, the "machine" was bitched on and the quickest run to a fire on record was made.

Z. d. W. A new collar.--ddn. "Chickness."

TWO WOMEN MURDERED. Double Tragedy in a Farm House Near

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.-Mrs. Winslow Shearman and her daughter, Mrs. Clinton Davis were murdered this afternoon near Lakewood, six miles from this city, by men who entered the home of Mrs. Shearman for the purpose of robbery. One week ago Friday Mr. and Mrs. Byron Shearman, accompanied by a grand-daughter, drove in front of a railroad train at Lakewood. The granddaughter was killed, and Mr. and Mrs. Shearman were so injured that they died on Thursday. The tragedy excited great interest in the community, and the uneral, which was held yesterday, was largely attended by the rural community, Winslow hearman, cousin of the girl, and his son Byron were among this number, leaving Mrs. Shearman and her daughter at home. thirteen-year-old son of Mrs. Davis also left the ouse at the same time to spend the afternoon with a neighbor. Byron Shearman returned at o'clock, passing the neighbor's house and taking the Davis boy into the carriage. The boy was the first to enter the Shearman house. He immediately ran out with the exclamation that his mother and grandmother were killed.

On entering the house Byron Shearman found the floors of two of the rooms covered with blood. In one was the body of Mrs. Shearman, and in the other that of Mrs. Davis. Both had been shot, the elder of the two through the head. The house was in a state of great dis-The contents of the bureau drawers had order. been turned out on the floors and every por-Davis boy was sent to the village of Busti, and an account of the tragedy was telephoned to Police Headquarters in this city and to the

The house where the tracedy occurred is with. in plain view of a number of other houses, but all of the neighbors were away attending the funeral at Lakewood, and at this writing no clue has been obtained which throws any light on the perpetrators of the crime. Winslow Shearman is a well-to-do farmer, and has been in the habit of showing notes, which probably led to the idea that money in the house, and the absence of neighbors was believed to afford a good opportunity for robbery. Little of value was taken. District Attorney Woodward and Deputy Sheriff Butta, accompanied by newspaper reporters, visited the scene of the tragedy, but nothing has yet developed to fasten the crime upon any one, were killed by an axe or hatchet with a sharp edge. Mrs. Davis had been gashed in the back of the head, which was doubt-less the blow which caused her death,

although her face was cut with numerous shorter gashes, evidently made with a sharp instrument. Mrs. Shearman had received on heavy blow on the forehead, with many other smaller cuts, each of the women having eight smaller cuts, each of the women having eight cuts on the head and face. A sum of money amounting to \$250, divided into two parts and tied up in handkerchiefs, was hidden in a bureau drawer on the second floor.

The murderer evidently entered the dwelling through the weodhouse and departed the same way, as footprints freshly made were found in the mud outside the wood-shed door to the west, leading both in and out. Mr. Shearman says he has not shown the money he had in the house, and so far as he was aware no one knew of its presence in the house. A bloohound has been sent for, and will, as soon as it arrives, be placed on the trail in the hope of running down the murderer.

THE CROUSE ESTATE SETTLED.

Mrs. Kosterlits's Daughter to Receive One half, or Upward of \$3,000,000, SYRACUSE, Dec. 15 .- Mrs. Siegbert Kosterlitz of New York, the claimant on the part of her daughter, Dorathea Edgarita Crouse, to the estate of the late D. Egar Crouse of this city. has come to terms with the heirs by blood. The negotiations are about complete for a division of the estate, which will give the child upward of \$2,000,000, or half the whole, appraised a year ago at \$4,289,337. Steele & Dickson of 40 Wall street are Mrs. Kosterlitz's attorneys, and

it is reported that William B. Hornblower is Since Mr. Crouse's death in November, 1892. the final disposition of his immense fortune has known that Mr. Crouse had had a liaison with Mrs. Kosterlitz, ending in marriage. She

known that Mr. Crouse had had a liaison with Mrs. Kosterlitz, ending in marriage. She claimed that a daughter had been born to them, Christina Dorothes Edgarita Crouse. Mrs. Kosterlitz was found in her handsome flat in an apartment house near Central Park. The claim is that Mrs. Kosterlitz, in 1886, then a single woman, met Mr. Crouse under the name of D. Egar Wilson. On Sept. 17, 1887, a child was born to them at St. Leonards-on-Sea, a watering place in Sussex, near Hastings. England. It is claimed that the baptismal certificate, the partish register of births- in fact, the whole train of evidence, has nothing lacking.

During the London season of 1888 Mrs. Wilson was established at 71 Oakley street, Chelsea, and moved in good society. She was at the time described as a beautiful woman, of perfect figure and charming manner. Her home was originally in Kentucky, where she was a belle Later she moved to Zanesville. O. She was a daring equestrienne as a girl, and bears on the bridge of her nose a slight scar, the result of being thrown from the back of a spirited animal. She was spoken of as a devout woman and a regular church attendant.

In 1888, at the cottage of Mrs. Tudor Harris at Margate, England, she met Slegbert Kosterlitz, whom she afterward married, after having obtained a divorce, as she said, from Mr. Crouse on the ground of desertion. Kosterlitz was an Austrian Jew, who was interested in the promotion of English syndicates. Mrs. Wilson said to her friends that the child Dorothes Edgarita had been handsomely provided for, and that Mr. Kosterlitz had been informed of the previous marriage and had corresponded with the former husband. Mr. Kosterlitz, and a year later Mr. Kosterlitz had been informed of the previous marriage and had corresponded with the former husband. Mr. Kosterlitz was also a wealthy man, and their London connections are said to have been beyond reproach. In 1896, a boy was born to Mrs. Kosterlitz, but denied that there had been a marriage or that the child was next of kin, to whom th

Sanford H. Steele of Steele & Dickson said last night that the negotiations had not been entirely completed, and that he could not say positively that a compromise had been effected. However, the matter was under such headway that he thought it would surely be arranged within the next thirty days.

"Negotiations for a settlement have been pending ever since we made our claim that the little girl was really the lawful child of Mr. Crouse," said Mr. Steele, "but they have fallen through time after time, although at the last conference we were led to suppose that our terms would be accepted. We have an agreement with two of the contesting relatives, and the lawyers for the rest have advised them to settle and we suppose they will."

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 15.-A marriage which has et all New Haven society gossiping took place in Branford this afternoon, when Joseph Parker Trowbridge, son of Henry Trowbridge, married Miss Kittle Shields, a daughter of Constable David Shields. Mr. Trowbridge took his bride

David Shielda. Mr. Trowbridge took his bride in a hack to Branford, where the Rev. Mr. Brown of Christ's Episcopal Church nerformed the ceremony. Dick Gearfield, the driver of the hack, acted as best man. Mr. Trowbridge and his bride treated their friends to a dinner after returning to this city.

The marriage has caused no end of talk among the college set and club men with whom Mr. Trowbridge associated. Mr. Trowbridge's action carries out a threat which he made several years ago, when his father married his boosekeeper. At that time Parker and his brother Thomas left the paternal bome. Parker went to Katis Shields whose father discussed her. Thomas embarked on a theatrical venture in New York, and during the summer ran a photograph gallery at the shore. He is now running the Bljou Theatre in Frovidence. Both are wealthy and connected with the best known families in this city.

Are unsurpassed, -4ds.

COLLISION IN BROADWAY.

A Cable Car Russ Down a Boulevard Car at Forty-second Street. As a Boulevard horse car, bound east, was rossing Broadway at Forty-second street about 816 o'clock last night, a cable car which was speeding up Broadway crashed into it. Both cars were filled with passengers. The force of the blow struck by the cable car threw the horse ear off the track and carried it along several

The passengers in both cars were thrown from their seats; women screamed and leaped from the platforms of the cars, and, to add to the excitement, the oil in the lamp on the front of the cable car caught fire. It was quickly put out, and, after a half hour's work, the cross-town on its way to the Thirty-fourth street ferry

About eeven feet of the woodwork on the side of the horse car was smashed in and a halfozen windows broken. The front platform of the cable car was also smashed, and the steer ing gear broken. It had to be connected with another car in order to move it. In the excitement several of the women passengers almost fainted, and many of them were bruised by being thrown from their seats.

Two men, after the excitement had subsided, declared that they had lost their silk hats. They made their way to a hatter's near by and purchased derbys.

So far as could be ascertained none of the passengers was seriously injured.

JAPANESE ARMY MOVEMENTS. Gen, Tachimi Reports Some Skirmishing, with Prospects of a Battle,

LONDON, Dec. 15 .- The correspondent of the Central News at Antong telegraphs as follows: On the night of Dec. 13 the Japanese Gen. Modzu made the subjoined report: "Gen. Tachimi's brigade is now at Tso-Hu-Kow, preparing to attack the Chinese at Lien-San-Kan and Feng-Huang. On Dec. 12 the Japanese scouts, observing a large body of Chinese, returned to the main army. The enemy pushed southward, stopping at Yih-Min-Shan, five miles distant from Fen-Huang. On Dec. 13, at dawn, a detachment of Japanese made a sortle and sharp fighting began, The Chinese, over 4,000 strong, endeavored to break through from the Lyung-Yang to the See-Mat-Sie road. Our detachment assumed defensive tactics, but will attack the enemy's left wing to-morrow. A battalion of the fifth division to-day marched to Feng-Huang from Tan-

An English Opinion of New York Society

advance to Tan-Han-Chen."

Han-Shen and a battalion from Chin-Lien will

LONDON, Dec. 15 .- The New York correspondent of Vanity Fuir, writing upon the subject of New York women of fashion, says they are swagger," without being high bred, and selfconscious where they would be haughty. Their repose he declares to be mere lounging.

Among seventy ladies whom he saw at the orse show recently held in New York, sitting, as the correspondent asserts, for the purpose of being stared at, most lacked modelling of nose and cheek, the prevailing type of the former feature being "pug." The correspondent concludes by declaring that there is hardly one beautiful and high-bred woman in New York

A POSTAL CLERK'S SUICIDE.

Bis Friends Think Wie Mind Was Affected by an Accident that Occurred Years Ago. William Austin, who had been a postal clerk for over thirty years, committed suicide last evening at his home, 243 Fifth street. He was 63 years old, and for years was a distributer in the Erie section of the railway mail division. Lately, however, he had been a sort of general utility man.

Austin was a warm friend of Augustus V. Maze, late superintendent of mails, and was much affected when the latter resigned on Dec. On Sunday a week ago he was taken with severe pains in the head and did not go to work. He remained home all the week, and on Friday began to act queerly. While his wife was pre-paring for supper yesterday afternoon Austin said excitedly: "I'd like to have some apple cake for tea. I guess I'll go out and buy some." cake for tea. I guess I'll go out and buy some." In about twenty minutes he returned, and immediately afterward went into the bathroom. Ifalf an hour later his wife found him there lying on the floor covered with blood. She supposed he nad burst a blood vessel, and ran down to the apartments of Morris Wolf, the turf man. Wolf found that Austin had cut his throat with a butcher knife which was lying at his side. It is thought that Austin took the knife from a butcher's shop when he went out to buy the cake.

About twenty years ago Austin was struck on the head and severely injured by an elevator in the Post Office. His friends believe that his recent aliment was a result of that accident and that it had affected his mind. There were no

THE WORLD WILL COME TO AN END. Pastor Widdemer Thinks This Will Occur

After the Chinese War Closes, Widdemer, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has expressed a belief that the world will come to an end in about ten years. Last Sunday Mr. Widdemer was teaching a class of boys in the Sunday school, and one of the boys made a remark about getting married. "You should not begin so early to think of marriage," said Mr. Widdemer. "When you are 35 years of age you will be just about old enough." enough."
"But I may be dead by that time," said the

enough."

"But I may be dead by that time," said the boy.

"Yes, I think you will be dead," was Mr. Widdemer's unexpected reply.

When asked to explain, the minister said he thought all persons would be dead before the boy reaches the age of 35.

He bases his belief upon the Scriptures, and particularly on that passage which seems to prophesy the end of the world when the Gospel shall have been preached unto all the nations. He says that already missionaries have carried the Gospel into every nation save one small country, which, in his opinion, the present China-Japanese war will open up.

"When that country shall be conquered for Christ," said Mr. Widdemer, "the world will come to an end."

Armor for Eussian Battle Ships to Be Made

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 15.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-day received the whole contract for the armor for Russia's two new battle ships. The contract calls for more than 12,000 ions, and means a full year's work in the armor department.

The contract for the Schastopol and Petropavlovsk value is nearly \$4,000,000. The contract was secured over fourteen competitors, including Krupp. The work will be begun as soon

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15 .- Police Officer Patrick

Ging, cousin of Miss Ging, who was murdered in Minneapolis a week ago last Monday night, has recently returned from Auburn, N. Y., where he accompanied the remains of the murdered woman.

He says that before Catherine Ging was yet dead her sister Julia, living at Auburn, received the following anonymous telegram from Chicago: cago:
"Your sister has been murdered. Investigate
as soon as possible."

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 13.—Gideon W. Lattimer, Jr., who was shot on last Thursday afternoon by Miss Annie Maud Brower, whom he had re-jected, died this evening at the Lynn Hospital. Miss Brower is confined in the Salem Jail.

Miss Brower's Victim Dica.

Mr. Morris Reno Betires. Mr. Morris Reno has resigned as President of the Music Hall Company on account of continued ill health. The Board of Directors accepted his resignation with regret and chose Mr. Wil-liam S. Hawke President of the company

THORNE CONFESSES

Implicates Eight Captains in Bribe Taking.

THEN, LIKE CREEDEN, GOES BACK TO PUTY

Says He Was Collector Only and Paid the Money Over to the Captains.

Capts, Eakins, Siebert, Stephenson, Ryan, Schmittberger, Cross, and Doberty, and Sergeants O'Tools and Westervelt Have Been His Commanders in His Twelve Years in Leonard Street as Ward Man and Patrolmon-He Says Doberty Was Square-The Captains Alleged to Have Protected the Swindling Horse Bealers as Well as to Have Taken Bribes from Merchants-Many Indictments May Fotlow-Police Commissioner Sheehan Votes Not to Send Creeden Back to Buty-Three Votes Against Him-More Confes. sions Possible - One Captain Said to

Have Paid \$19,000 for His Promotion. It looked yesterday for a while, at least, as if favorite motto in the Police Department would be "confess and be absolved." tion the Police Board took on Friday, suspending Capt. Creeden, was rescinded and the Cap-tain was restored to duty, Commissioner John C. Sheehan alone voting no. Then in the after-noon Ward Man Augustus J. Thorne of the Leonard street station, under indictment and under arrest for perjury and bribery, confeased implicated eight Captains or acting Captains. bribetaking and protecting crime.

It was natural that the rumor should get about that some of these eight would confess promptly and save themselves. Then there was another story that a Captain not of the eight, but who, it was said, had paid \$19,000 to somebody for his job, was on the anxious seat and that only a thumbecrew was needed to make him tell all. In the mean time Lawyer Goff, it was learned. had possessed himself of the list of Captains appointed by every Commissioner in the last ten years, and he intended to put all of those appointed by Commissioners McClave, Voorhis, and French on the stand and put the screws on. Captains have been appointed in recent years

as follows: By McClave-Captains Martens, Strauss, Price, Stephenson, and Westervelt, and McAvoy and McLaughlin, now Inspectors. By Voorhis-Capta, Schmittberger, Grant. Creeden, and Reilly.

By French-Capts, Slevin, Carpenter, and By-Porter-Capts, Cassidy and Brooks, By Martin-Capts. Devery, Donohue, Galla-

gher, and Doherty. Sheehan-Capts, Delaney and Pickett. By MacLean-Capts. Thompson, Haughey, and

It is worthy of notice here that so far not a single suggestion of bribery has been brought against a Tammany Hall Commissioner, and, except in the cases of Doherty and Devery, no Tammany Hall Captains have been in any way smirched by the Senate committee. Nearly all the men who have been accused are either straightout Republicans or friends of and workers in the Grace Democracy and Its predecess

THORNE'S CONFESSION.

Eight Captains Implicated in Bribe Taking -Thorne Goes Back to Duty.

Policeman Augustus J. Thorne of the Fifth precinct, Leonard street station, ward man for and himself under indictment on charges of bribe taking and perjury, made a full and free confession yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay. At the conclusion of his confession he was released under \$7,500 ball. Ludwig Mayer going on his bond. Then, having confessed, Thorne, under the precedent es-tablished by the Lexow committee in Creeden's case, was relieved of suspension and sent back to duty. Thorne is specifically charged with accepting bribes in complicity with ex-Capt. Stephenson from Martin N. Edwards, produce merchant at 198 Duane street, and for perjury committed on the trial of the Captain before the

Thorne lives at 30 Downing street. On Friday District Attorney's office. He was in full uniform. When taken before District Attorney Fellows, he showed signs of weakening and asked permission to tell his side of the story. The District Attorney replied:

"I wish to hear nothing about your case. You must see your counsel first."

Thorne was taken to the Tombs. In the evening his mother called upon him with others of his family and brought him a suit of plain clothes. One night in the Tombs was enough for him. Capt. Creeden's confession, with the cheers, hand shaking, and restoration to place that followed, decided him to tell all he knew. His eyes were bloodshot, his appetite was gone, and his nerves were badly shaken yesterday morning. Frederick House of House & Friend was retained as his counsel. Thorne about 10:30 expressed a desire to see Assistant Dis-trict Attorney Lindsay. Attorney House happened to be in the building. Bondsman Mayer happened to be in the office and Thorne's mother and in-law happened to be in the Tombs. Thorne was brought over to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay's office and had a long talk with Mr. Lindsay, who finally advised him to have a talk with his counsel. Mr. House happened to be without the door, and he was called into the office. Thorne said to his counsel:

"I wish to make a statement," "Don't do it," replied his lawyer. "I advise you not to do it; but you must use your own

judyment." Thorne used his judgment, and the stenographer was called in. The confession began at 11:30 A.M. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was done. The statement contains about 5,000 words, or more than four columns of THE SUN. giving names, dates, sums of money taken, and the general methods of the systematic "collections" at the Launard street station for the last twelve years, under nine Police Captains. Every Captain who has had charge of the precinct since Thorne was appointed, in 1882, except ex-Capt. Doherty, is implicated in irregularities by

Thorne. These are the Captains: Joseph B. Enklas, now of Mercer street. Jacob Stebert, now of Union Market.
John T. Stephenson, recently convicted.
Thomas M. Synn, now of High Bridge. Maximilian behmittberger, now of the Ten-

Adam A. Cross, recently dismissed. William O'Toole, acting Captain, now of the Es ex Market spinal. Norman Westervelt, acting Captain, now com

nanding to Leonard street. Thorne was a patrolman under O'Toole and

under Westervelt, but was ward man under the others and under Doherty. He says Doherty was square. The Captains against whom the most specific charges are made are those who have been in command of the precinct since 1890, Thorne gave the addresses of all the policy shope and pool rooms in the precinct and the